



[0023] As seen in the cross-section shown in Fig. 5, first sidewall 24 and second sidewall 26 are curved with first sidewall 24 having a curvature or general radius R1 and second sidewall 26 having a curvature or general radius R3. Generally, radius R1 will be measurably longer than radius R3 with radius R3 being greater than 1.0 inch. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 5, first sidewall 24, with radius R1, blends into container body 14 through radius R4. Likewise, second sidewall 26, with radius R3 blends into container body 14 through radius R5. The dimension of radius R4 and R5 can be any suitable radius providing a smooth transition between handgrip 16 and container body 14. Those skilled in the art will realize that first sidewall 24 and second sidewall 26 can each have a configuration comprising a number of similar but slightly different radii to create a complex generally convex curvature with a desired smooth transitions and effects. Furthermore, top wall 20 and bottom wall 22 are of any convenient configuration to smoothly blend with first sidewall 24, second sidewall 26, inward ridge 18 or pronounced inward ridge 118, including configurations having a generally flat character, a generally concave curvature, or a generally convex curvature.

[0024] Between radius R1 and R3 is inward ridge 18 having radius R2 of about 0.05 to about 0.18 inch. Radii R1 and R2 smoothly blend and transition to each other at a tangent point T1 in the cross-sectional configuration of Fig. 5. Through tangent point T1 is an imaginary line L1 that is simultaneously tangent to both radii R1 and R2. In other words, imaginary line L1 is perpendicular to both radii R1 and R2. Radii R2 and R3 smoothly blend and transition to each other at a tangent point T2. Through tangent point T2 is an